The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday JUNE 15th 1842. Vol. 4—No. 35.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co, as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by car ful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. B. A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN, PENN'A.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEPERANCE HOUSE, at the above named place on the 1st day of April ext, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the friends of Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors east of the Bank, and was built expressly, for a Hotel. It will be handsomely furnished, and every pains taken to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care of a competent and trusty hostlers. A hydran of pure water flows in the yard.

A READING ROOM will be connected with the establishment.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

Lewistown March 2, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successful operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,) $6 00

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. 8 00

Greek and Latin Languages, 10 00

The different branches of Mathematics 8 00

No extra charges whatever.

The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH P. ARD, President.

Lewistown March 15, 1842

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER, Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of Lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and grate to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.

do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.

from 25 to 36 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.

3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.

Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5 ft to one bill $4 25.

Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.

Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.

Hauling 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

Hall's Patent Horse Power and Thrashing Machine,

The trouble and vexation of the various Sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hal Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Ma hine is thrown al together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses necessary or country Tanneries generally. In short if can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call up see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Dewistown Dec. 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Counterfeit's Death Blow.—The public will please observe, that no Brandreth Pills can be relied upon as the true and genuine unless each box has new labels upon it. There are three and each contains a fac simile signature of Dr. B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designated and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Remember the fac simile signature of B Brandreth must be upon the top of the box upon the side, and also the bottom of the box. By careful examination, the name of Benjamin Brandreth will be found on several parts of the new labels, being an exact transfer of the writing of Dr, Brandreths This name will be found in the net work.

The pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by the undermentioned agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown. William Hardy Waynesburg, P Sirouse & co. N. Hamilton
Juniata Co.	R C Gallaghar Mifflintown, Samuel Laird Mexico.
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.
Centre Co.	M L Musser, & co Milheim. Wm Murray, *Pinegrove.*

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr Brandreths Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office, No 8 North Eighth street.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Dec. 1, 1841.

REMOVAL. NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Reuben Smith, three doors west of F. Schwartz's Tavern in main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. April, 4, 1842.

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James. Printz Hall, *Woman's Love*, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

The Village School.

Among my early recollections of the primitive days of Stockeville, the Village School is the most vivid, It was buried in a walnut grove that skirted the western border of the town, and it was an old brown building carved and slushed from end to end In the spring of the year the whole grove was sweet with the bursting buds, and vocal with the songs of birds. In midsummer we we used to find shelter in it from the rays of heat that steeped its canopy. In autumn, its long shadows pointed far eastward into the village while its western border was kindled into a living flame. I see the old school house now, as it was when I trudged to it a boy. But it is swept away.

Such was our school house—the only one within three miles. It was to this spot that all Stockeville was driven to knowledge and power." We hired our school master then; *nine* dollars a month and boarded; and such specimens of intellectual humanity as fell upon us were never before or since paralelled.

Mr. Ephriam Mills, from Connecticut "*strait*," was the first gentlemen who took the urchins of Stockeville in hand, "for better or for worse." I am not about to inflict upon the reader a minute account of Mr. Mill's inauguration, nor of the 'gang' over whom he had been called to preside. We had Bill Jones, a red headed, freckled faced boy, who swore he would whip the master before the week was out; Jack, Jones a tall loose jointed long limbed fellow, who 'didn't care how many rules the master made—*he* should'nt obey 'em;' Pete Pierce, who prided himself on his tricks never being found out; and Bob Boles, and Ned Hawkes and a score of 'Hanks' and 'Dicks' and 'Johns;' all together as wicked and perverse a generation as ever tried the temper of man.

Monday morning, bright and early, the school was to 'begin.' All the children in Stockeville had white collars & clean aprons on that morning at least. There was a great strife among mothers, and a greater pride among their offspring.

I well recollect the day on which Ephriam Mills took the boys of Stockville in hand. I was at my post at nine o'clock precisely. The 'master' made his appearance at half-past nine. He was a short potbellied little man, with a head as big and as green as a pumpkin. His little round eyes started to the right and left, as wild as an owl's, as he waddled along in to take his throne. He wore a white hat upon a head which was covered with a profusion of red hair; a bandanna handkerchief was about his neck; and he sported a checked vest, and a pair of corduroy pantaloons.

Mr. Mills hung his hat upon a peg.—He then turned slowly round, and calmly surveyed the field before him. The school sank at once into profound silence. *He* walked across the floor and back again, and after taking a second survey, addressed us as follows:

'Boys I have come here to teach school. Neow, every one on you has got to behave yourselves. I have taught school 'afore, now I tell you; and if you behave yourselves all will go well; but if you don't there will be trouble! I whip terribly when I do whip but I am a good master when you behave. Now mind what I tell you; you must all on you behave yourselves.'

There was a subdued 'snicker' from one end of the school room to the other, when Ephriam concluded.

'The next thing I shall do,' continued Mills, 'is to divide all on you into classes. There is nothing like system in schools. And first I must have your names.'

Mr. *Mills* then began at one end of the school room and asked the name of every scholar in order; in the course of which duty a laughable colloquy occurred.

'What's your name?' said he to a lank Yankee boy.

'Aaron.'

'Spell it if you please,' said Ephraim

'Great A, little a, r-o-n,' answered the pupil promptly.

'Dutch Honnes,' as he was called, a thick headed urchin, came next.

'Well, what's your name? inquired Mr. Mills.

'My name's Honnes,' he answered.

'Well, how do you spell it? See neow if you can do it as slick as Aaron did.'

'*Great Honnes, little Honnes r-o-n!*'

The laugh was decidedly against the master.

'Now,' said Mr. Mills, when the confusion had a little subsided, 'as I said before, I'll divide all on you into classes. All on you who study the grammer go together; all on you who cypher, go together; all on you who are learning to read, go together.

The school wheeled into divisions suddenly as a military company; and the master seemed to look upon us with as intense an air of self superiority as Boneparte would have done upon an army of new recruited soldiers.

'Very well, very well,' said Ephraim. 'Now all on the grammer class take the high benches on the east; all on the geography class, the high benches on the west; and all o' the reading scholars take the low benches. *School's commenced!*'

'School's commenced!' was uttered by Ephriam with infinite authority, accompanied by a stamp of the foot, and a whirling of the ruler which was absolutely terrific. It had the desired effect. Every boy was as whist and silent as though he had suddenly been changed to stone.

An hour passed, when the voice of Ephriam was again heard. 'Third class, that is reading class, come up to read.—Bring your books; form a line; stand up strait, and talk plain!

The class struggled along up, some coughing; some blowing their noses, some grinning and some leering.

'Fine healthy looking lot of boys,' said Ephraim as he surveyed them. 'Turn to your places.' Every boy wet his thumb, and turned to the place selected in the English Reader,' which chanced to be that beautiful paraphrase of the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, commencing, 'the Lord my pastre shall prepare."

'Now begin,' said Ephriam.

The boy at the head commenced in a whining tone, taking care not to make a pause, or catch a breath, until he had reached the end of the verse, when he drew one that might have been heard far out in the grove, looking up at the same time for a word of praise

'You do well,' said Ephriam; you read quick and smart, and that's what I like to see. Now the next thing I want to know' said he, 'do you understand what you read? Every thing depends on that. Now,' said he abstractedly, 'what is understood by the first line you have read, 'The Lord my pasture shall prepare?' Can you tell me Jack Janes.

Jack looked on the floor, and seemed sadly puzzled. Hesitating for some time in this position, he at length broke out:

'I don know sir.'

'Don't know sir!' repeated Ephriam; 'why I am thunder struck at your ignorance! Why it is as old as Greece and Rome, and used to be spoken by Cicero and Demosthenes. Can't you tell Bill Jones what that line mean?'

Bill Jones was about as much troubled as Jack Janes. He couldn't tell, and so it went on to the foot of the class.

'Well, now every boy pay attention, while I explain, and don't none of you forget what I say, This sentence, as I said before, has reference to the Greeks and Romans, who were a great people living in Africa, about four thousand years ago; but I don't recollect the exact period. They were a living race of people, and living pretty much as many folks, in New England do, by their pasture land, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and such like; and as they were all believers in the Christian religion, an somewhat superstitious, they used to sing this hymn at the beginning of each year; The Lord my pasture shall prepare.' That's it.—Will you all recollect?'

Every child nodded his head, and stuttered 'Umph.'

'Now,' said Ephraim, 'you can all take your seats and be sure to understand your reading lesson next time.'

The buse of the reading class returning to their seats had not subsided, before the master's voice was again heard.

'Class in astronomy and Geography ?—*Keeite.*"

The astronomy and Geography class formed with more dignity than the junior class which had preceded it. Mr. Mills seemed to look upon its members also with an increased degree of respect. After they were collected in order, Ephriam told them that Geography was a great study—that 'he himself did'nt know nothing of the world only what he got from this;' that his grandfather had studied a great deal of it, and once visited like Erie in person. He said he hoped we would all meet his expectations in this sublimest of all sciences He would now proceed to ask some questions.

'William Dobbins how is the State of Maine bonded.

'On the north by the Gulf of Mexico, east by Kansas, south by the Potomac, and west by Massachusetts.'

'Very well, sir. The next Nicholas Rice; what is the principal river in Maine?

'The Rhine.'

Very well. The next—Joseph Mills; What is produce?'

'Hemp and Beeswax.

'Right The next—Israel Booth; How many part of the earth are covered with wate?'

'Europe and Asia.'

'How many with land?'

'Africa and North America.'

'What is the shape of the of the world Nicholas Rice?'

'Partly round and partly flat?'

'Which part is flat?'

'That part near the equator.

'Very well said, indeed. The next—Joseph Mills; What is an equator?'

'An equator is a large brass ring put around the earth, which holds it together while it turns upon its axles.'

'Answered well. The next what are the poles?'

'The poles are large irons run through the world, on which it turns round a thousand miles in a minute.'

'Or rather,' said Ephriam, 'nine hundred and ninety miles in a minute. The next; How many miles is the sun from the earth?'

'A hundred millions.'

'It is supposed to be that,' said Ephriam—'but we have no certain means of knowing. The next; Is the sun inhabited?'

'No sir—but the moon is.'

'Who inhabits the moon?'

'The man in the moon.'

'That is very well—very well. We can all see the man in the moon,' said Ephraim, 'and therefore we know the moon is inhabited. You all pass good examinations in astronomy. Let us put a few more questions in geography. Which is the largest city in the world?'

'China.'

'Which is the largest river?'

'The Mississippi.'

'The largest island?'

'Long Island.

'Very well. Now take your seats and go on with your lessons.'

This is a brief sketch of Ephriam Mills and his class in its first recitation in what he called astronomy and geography.—There was quite a pause after this searching examination. Nothing was heard but the murmur of boys conning their books.. Ephriam retired to a chair, where he stretched back in a state of exhaustion, fanning himself, and brushing the big flies from his flaming face.

In the other departments of his school, Ephriam exhibited the same kind and degree of talent as in the instances just mentioned. Yet he was shool master, and taught Stockeville school, & received therefor the sum of nine dollars per month, and 'boarded round!'

I am not going to inflict upon the reader the history of Ephriam's entire administration as 'Knight of the Ferule.' The history of one day is the history of another. In his capacity there was neither variation nor shadow of turning.' All Stockeville was pleased with him, because they were ignorant of him, and all the children were compelled to submit to his authority. It must be borne in mind that the Inspectors of Common Schools in Stockeville at this period, were about as competent for their office as our school master was for his. They were all matched; and take them altogether, the way in which education, literature and the fine arts thrived, was truly astonishing. Every scholar of course, was on the high road to distinction.

For the first five years of my boyhood, during the early of Stockeville, such were my instructors. The good people thought that so long as they had a 'master,' and the 'school went on, all was well. Whether he was capable or incapable, was of no sort of consequence. They thought it a duty to send children to school, and it mattered little whether they learned or not. Learning in fact, was decidedly unpopular. The old people reasoned thus:

'They had but three months schooling, yet they were well off in the world, and as capable of carrying on business as some of their neighbors who had been at college.' This argument, strengthened by what they called "practical illustration,' was of course invincible. How many Stockevilles, Stockeville schools, and Stockeville schoolmasters are there in existence yet!

"Long Low Black Schooner."

BY TIM TALLFELLOW ESQ.

It had been a "dirty night," blowing and raining terrifically in squalls, and dark as Tartarus; and the morning, veiled in a canopy of heavy rolling clouds, was little better. The wind had fallen, but a huge sea tossed us mercilessly, and a thick mist circumscribed our vision to within a few yards around our ship. As the day advanced the clouds were dissipated, until at last, as is often the case in the transitions of weather at sea, the misty curtain which surrounded us rose suddenly, as if the fiat of elementary power.

The cry of "Sail O!" was almost immediately heard from the forecastle, and to the call of "Where away?" from the officer of the deck, which always follows such an announcement, it was answered in the same hoarse voice, "Four points on the lee-bow, sir;" and turning our eyes in that direction we discovered a vessel already "hull up," and seemingly not far off. The distance might have been a couple of miles; near enough, if in clear weather, to have been easily distinguished in every particular by the aid of glasses; but, seen as she was, through the half-melting haze, not so readily reduced to shape, form, and exactitude of character. At first, she looked huge and clumsy, looming in the partial light like the wandering ghosts of the "Flying Dutchman;" then small and trim; and bye and bye, still more diminutive and quite plainly a schooner.

The sight of a sail is one of the most exciting objects of a sea life; a companion in darkness a fellow traveller upon the desert, is not more welcome; not all the wonders of the deep have half its thrilling interest! Conjectures are rife; her what and whereabout being a new subject, with all the advantage of a chance matter, which at all times enhance the gratification of a pleasure.

"Where can she be from?" "Where bound?" were questions immediately asked.

"I cannot imagine," replied our captain. "I don't see how the duce a craft like that could get here—what in the mischief she can be about!"

"It may be a small vesssel," observed another, "bound to Algoa Bay, or into the Mozambique Channel."

Impossible; our lattitude to-day will be over forty-two—more than seven degrees to the southward of La Ghullas!"

"Perhaps an express packet from England for India?"

"Even then," again rejoined the captain, "with a skiff like that, one might fancy the fellow would work round close in with the land—in smooth water."

Every suggestion was maturely discussed, but none seemed entirely satisfactory. There was still a something wanting to confirm the argument. At one time, so small did she look, that we suddenly fancied she might be the launch of some large vessel that had foundered in this tempestous part of the ocean, and might contain the remnant of her crew, who had thus saved themselves!—and immediately we pictured a scene of distress and suffering that might naturally have been the consequence of such an event—of weeping, and wailing, and nakedness, and fear; of exhaustion from exposure; madness from thirst; of starvation itself, and all the haggard horrors which the combinations of such a spectacle must have presented. There might be women aboard too! for is the mass of migration from England to her colonies, particularly on this route "beyond the cape," where lie India the jewel of her crown, and the colonies of Australasia—the giant progeny of an ever-teeming mother—the number who embark upon the ocean for other dwelling-places would astonish our own home-loving country-women, who dream of the north, and the south, the east and the west, as of a day's journey, and of the seas as of a far-off and fearful road! Scarce a ship from England passes the cape without them:—daughters returning to parents, after an education "at home," as England is fondly termed by them, though born upon the soil of its most distant dependency; wives to husbands, after a visit for the restoration of impaired health; friends rejoining friend, and relatives to be re-united; and not unfrequently, the betrothed going forth in the palpitating expectancy of a consumation of plighted faith with one whose fortunes have united him with a distant region. Such thoughts as these carried the picture which our imaginations had drawn to the highest pitch. But on looking again and more narrowly, we discovered that our little schooner was well and sufficiently rigged: her sails well-fitted and well set; nothing in her appearance indicated haste or emergency, nor had she any of the usual signals of distress flying.

"It cannot be," cried the first to observe these distinctions;" there can be no jury-rig about that craft!—twig her gaff-topsail and flying jib!"

"You are right," answered the captain, "she is a dandy from truck to heel!"

And with these unanswerable arguments we were fain to give pity to the winds for lack of substance.

Another conjecture was now started—altogether new.

"I'll tell you," cried the captain, with an arch curl upon his lip, the expression of a self-complacency which always announced the conception of a thought that he fancied particularly cunning; "I'll tell you now what she is,—a little fellow out of Cape Town, bound round to the Mauritius, with wine, fruits, grain, and such like notions."

And there seemed to be something so extremely probable in this, from the known commercial relations of the two places, that the idea was immediately adopted as a matter of entire certainty.

"Fruit—butter—fresh eggs," muttered one, as he walked slowly down the quarter-deck.

"Butter and fresh eggs, did you say?" whispered another: "softly my sweet fellow—softly." And by a microscopic vision there might have been seen in both, at the usual point of articulation between the mouth and a well-turned up whisker, what Charles Lamb, in his sweet essay on roast-pig, call, "an involuntary moistening of the nether lip."

Upon a long voyage, men grow imaginative in the gratification of their palates. Amid the sorry realities of musty biscuit, salt beef and pork, and such halting, half-starved semblances of ducks and chickens as have lived through hard weather and confinement long enough for the sacrificial knife

the sense becomes a sort of spirituality, subsisting on the recollections of better fare. The idea of freshness, even in a head of garlic, comes upon it like gurgling water upon the dreams of a thirsty traveller; and with the delectable visions now before us, it was the most natural of all things that we determined to keep away and speak her. It was then all glee. The chattering petrels about us were not more gladsome. If we had before been delighted by the mere sight of a wayfarer like ourselves upon the waste of waters, the pleasure was now tenfold in the expectation of greeting him. The idea, too, of intelligence from the living and breathing world, from which we had been so long excluded had in it something very cheering;—a feeling which none can appreciate who have never endured the heavy incarcernation of the seas. Our friend was still at some distance, and, over a heavy head sea with the wind extremely light, we approached but slowly. As we came nearer, however, there seemed to be a change in our feelings, an indefinable though very perceptible something over the spirit of them, like the mutation of a gentle proceeding dream. We were less gay, talked less, laughed less. It was evident that something new occupied our thoughts. Each with his glass—some three or four, earnestly watching the little vessel, while those who were without these aids to their physical vision were passing from one to the other of the observers, inquiring what they saw. Our attention was first arrested by the enormous size of her sails; everything too was set, while our reefs were yet in, the weather still looking threatening. The captain was the first to break in upon a silence that had now been some time prolonged.

"He out-carries us," he observed, speaking as if casually, and throwing his eyes with a seeming carelessness aloft—doubtful, perhaps of exciting unpleasant feelings by a more serious air. "Mr. Mr." he continued addressing the officer, "call all hands,—shake the reefs out of our topsails,—set the main-top-gallant-sail, and loose the mainsail and jib."

"Ay ay-sir," was the quick reply; and the alacrity with which the order was obeyed, showed that there was some uncommon interest felt in the work.

From much chattering we now became strangely silent. Our eyes were kept steadily on the schooner; glasses were wiped and positions changed and re-changed, as if by every imaginable effort to see as much and as distinctly as possible. The number of her men had evidently increased. For—five—six were aft; four were in the waist; as many forward; and a score were in her fore-rigging. Each observer of these testimonials to her real character spoke hurriedly, without removing the glass from his eye, and was answered only by the short confirmatory ejaculation of another. Now objects developed themselves.

"There is something amidships," cried one, "long, black, round, and covered with canvass."

"I see it," answered another, quickly; "over the main-hatch—long, round, black, by Jupiter!"

At this point mere silent sensibility had attained its utmost. As if by common volition the glasses fell from our eyes as though it were little worth our while to look longer or for more; and gazing round, each seemed to await that from another which he dared not utter himself.

"I do not like her," said the captain. "She has the look of a knave—what do you think of her?"

Our misgivings once broached, the weight of an Atlas seemed removed from our bosoms, and our position became immediately the subject of cool discussion. She was pronounced *suspicious*; and the conclusion was as soon fallen upon that whatever she might be, if hostile, it was now too late to attempt escape by running. It would be difficult to board us in so heavy a sea;—perchance we might run her down—the risk to ourselves in such a case was but a choice of evils. It was determined that our only chance lay in an air of the most unflinching determination, and to this end we stood on. She was now about half a mile off, but heading directly for us, and her sails setting very low it was impossible to see anything upon her deck. Men were running up and down her rigging, as if for observation. We were evidently an object of solicitude with them; and reversing the matter, I must own, they were equally so with us. Anxiety had now become suspense. Our little armory was open within the poop; pistols lay disposed upon the table, and muskets and cutlasses were in ample readiness around. Our men stood scattered, or moved silently from place to place with a fidgety air, gazing intently on the little stranger, or anon glancing aft with a feeling natural to the ignorant; as if to read in the countenances of those to whom higher station had perhaps given quicker perceptions, that which they could not themselves discover;—the blood coming and going in more faces than one. I never saw a ship so still! We talked, and were silent! laughed, and were more silent than before! We remembered our dream, of fresh butter and new lard eggs, and called it a capital joke; but it would not take the complection of a jest!

We approached. "He is near enough," cried one, "to give us a shot," and we started, as though we had seen the flash! At that moment he gave a "yaw," paying broad off;—glasses flew instantly to our eyes; we could see his deck—see all!—six—seven men were on his quarter-deck!—two forward!—a dozen or more *jackets and trowsers* in the fore-rigging *were hung out to dry*, and the great gun amidships. huge as imagined thunder, resolved itself into a *long black whaleboat, bottom up.*

A few minutes later found us with the captain of a little sealer out of London for a guest; a hardy, weather-beaten son of the ocean, commanding a vessel of eighty tons and eleven men, formerly the yacht of my lord somebody, I forgot who bound to as near the south-pole as ice and cold weather would allow him to go, and begging us to take letters for him, though by the way of India, as it would probably be his last opportunity before returning to the world again. It was odd how entirely every evidence of a belligerent propensity had succumbed to the better feelings of our nature! —the meal of the "lean kine" was nothing to it! The muskets, cutlasses, and pistols, had quietly taken themselves off, and though the last were indubitably loaded to the very muzzle, yet, not one could be found to remember that he had had any hand in the work!

"I thought," said our friend, "you were a man-of-war, when you bore up; for everything else has ran away from me!

"Yes," we replied, "we look a little rakish, and we reckon we might make a pretty good fight."

A fine breeze had sprung up before he left us, and both filling away on the same course, the afternoon and evening saw the V., "with a long, low, black schooner keeping close on her quarter!"

TO THE PEOPLE OF RHODE, ISLAND.

In presenting to you a brief statement of some of the events of the present week, in which you have felt so deep an interest, I shall perform an act of duty to myself and to the cause of the people of our State.

Upon my return to Providence from the city of New York, on the 16th of May, I was received as the Chief Magistrate elected under the People's Constitution, with the most honorable and gratifying demonstrations of the respect and confidence of my fellow citizens, who assembled in a great concourse, to welcome me to the station from which I had been for a few days absent, on a mission to promote their interests in other States, and at the seat of the National Government. Among other demonstrations not to be mistaken, on this occasion, was the presence of a military force of nearly 400 men, in a respectable state of dicipline, and whose port and spirit indicated to all observers that they were ready, in the last resort, to sustain the People's Constitution, and the Government duly elected under it, by all necessary means. At the close of the ceremonies of the day, great assemblage of citizens was addressed by me concerning the position of affairs, and the duties which the present exigencies might demand. When I repeated the well known declaration under which we had so long acted—"The People are sovereign—their Constitution is adopted and shall be maintained"—the universal enthusiastic response with one heart and voice, that it shall be maintained, seemed to be the pledge of final success to the People's cause.

When the military were dismissed, thirty men remained at the house of B Anthony, my head quarters, as a guard against any inroad on the part of our opponents, which might be directed by the Charter government, and to communicate the necessary summons for further aid as occasion should require.

The omission to occupy the State House in Providence, and other State property, on the day of the first session of the General Assembly, was regarded by many, both at home and abroad, in a very different light from an act of moderation, as it was prompted by a desire to avoid unnecessary collision; and it seemed to them to indicate, on the part of the Constitutionalists, a want of confidence necessary to carry into operation the government which they had established. It is well known to many of you that a difference of opinion occurred at the inauguration of the government, on the 3d of May, as to the propriety immediately taken possession of the public property. I expressed the opinion that the time had arrived to do so, and that such a step would prevent difficulty, and the use of greater force at a later period. A decisive action like this was deemed premature, and I yield to the wishes of my associates. They, however, passed a resolution, requiring all persons having charge or possession of any public property to deliver it to the officers severally authorized to receive it. This resolution was proclaimed by me, and it was a part of my obligation to enforce it equally with the other laws of the State.

The point of time seemed now to have arrived, at which the general expectation required, that some action should take place to vindicate the rightful authority of the People's Government. On the 12th day of May, four days previous, one of the largest mass meetings ever held in the city had assembled at Providence, and had resolved, without a dissenting voice, that no farther arrests should be permitted under the law of pains and penalties of the Charter Government. The same determination to repel force by force was expressed in the proclamation issued by me on the 16th inst. The requisition to surrender the public property had not been complied with. The powors vested in me by the Constitution to reclaim this property had not yet been exercised. Complaints were made at the delay; and farther, the Chief Magistrate of the State was a prisoner in the hands of his friends, requiring a constant military protection for his personal security against the violence of the opposing party. This state of things could not longer continue. Further delay on the part of the government had become incompatible with respect for itself, and I felt myself obliged to appeal to the power of the State, to give to its government an existence in fact as well as in right.

On the 17th of May, a direction was issued to the military of several of the towns in the county of Providence to repair forthwith to the head quarters to await further orders. In the evening of that day a council of military officers was held, to whom a plan of operation was submitted, and whose advice was freely asked and received. There was no difference of opinion among them as to the necessity of immediate action but some question arose as to the point at which it should be commenced. On a view of all circumstances, the arsenal in Providence, seemed to be the position to which our attention should first be directed; and I decided accoordingly. A delay till past midnight occurred in waiting for the arrival of the military from the country towns, and in time some of the city volunteers had reured.

It was not until an early hour on Wednesday morning that the force assembled, consisting of 250 men of all arms, was put in motion. At the meeting of officers, I was requested to remain at head-quarters; but I deemed it my duty to direct the operations in person, and accompanied our men on foot to the field. On the line of march, and when the lateness of the hour did not admit of any further delay, I was informed that only two of the four peices of artillery ordered by me for the service had been left was made through an officer, for the surrender behind.—On reaching the ground, a demand was made through an officer, for the surrender of the arsenal, which was answered in the negative.—Great difficulty and delay occurred in bringing the guns into the positions designated for them, in consequence of a dense fog, in which we were enveloped and which prevented the discernment of objects beyond a small distance. The arrangement of placing the pieces at distant points from each other, was changed in consequence; and they were brought into position at a point northeast from the building, and within close range of the artillery. In the mean time the companies composing our force had become separated and partly disorganized. In consequence of the confusion thus occasioned, the transmission of orders was interupted, and I had to regret the early absence of one or more officers from the field, whose presence was of importance to the execution of the plan proposed. I was under the necessity of traversing the field to endeavour to bring the companies into their position, and to restore them to their proper order, with prtial success. An inaffectual attempt was made to fire the artillery, which were flaned only. They were properly loaded and served for the occasion by men of undoubted bravery and competency. Such a failure was a matter of surprise to all. I have since been informed that the guns, after the return to head quarters, were found to be plugged with wood and iron, by whom it is not known, certainly not by any one in charge of them.

Daylight was now approaching, to disclose the scattered condition of the men; and, upon the suggestion of officers, who deemed it improper to press the attempt further at present, an order was given to withdraw the guns, with the understanding that the attempt would be renewed under more favorable circumstance. This was demanded by the officers and men, who were brave and true, but wanted only a more thorough organization. The part of the men separated for the present, on leaving the field; the remainder accompanied me to head quarters.

Information was soon received that an attack upon us was projected, and could be attempted early in the forenoon. No time was lost by me in making all the preparations to meet it effectually. Several gentlemen of known experience accepted appointments for the time to aid in the defence. The officers were directed to place their men in the proper stations to protect the artillery; and six guns, the agreed signal for a rally at head quarters, were fired at seven o'clock. The failure of the attempt upon the Arsenal was a cause of momentary discouragement; but our men at head quarters soon recovered from it, and I did no doubt that, upon the re-assembling of their companions by the signal guns, such an attempt would be prevented, or that a successful resistance would be made to all the forces that could be brought against our portion. But, contrary to my expectation, few only of our friends, in the course of the hour ensuing responded to the call which had been made upon them.

A principal cause of their absence, was, as it afterwards appeared, the publication of a handbill, bearing the names of two Senators, and nine Representatives of the city of Providence, (all who had not before resigned,) in which they resigned their offices, protested against the employment of force by the President against the people, and also condemned my proceedings as "deplorable" and "destructive to the cause in which we have been engaged." This handbill was widely circulated among our friends throughout the city. It was headed "Resignation of all the officers under the People's Constitution." The course which the signers had seen fit to adopt was made known to me at 8 o'clock, in a letter written by Col. Samuel H. Wales, dated May 18th, 1842, and signed by him and by Eli Brown, William Coleman, F. L. Beckford and John A. Howland, all signers of the handbill. They stated that the Senators and Representatives had determined to resign instantly, that they disapproved of my proceedings, and that their men would not act against their own citizens.

THOMAS W. DRR.

May 21, 1842.

FUGITIVE SLAVES—RIT.

Our town was thrown into quite "commotion—motion—otion," on Monday, by the arrest of four runaway slaves, and their subsequent release by the interference of a large number of negroes. It had been ascertained that six negroe slaves were hanging about the town, for whom a large reward had been offered, and a number of persons were on the look out for them. In the morning one was found and arrested but not until he had made a pretty bold fight liberty, by snapping a pistol in the face of the person who arrested him. He was taken before Justice Davies, and acknowledged himself a slave, but as the persons who arrested him had no written authority whereby to detain him, he was released. In the afternoon three others were caught, near the Water-works, on Capitol Hill, and brought to town, tied together with a rope. Near the Capitol a large number of negroes of both sexes, attacked the slave-catchers with stones, clubs, &c., and one cut the rope which bound the slaves together. The men who had the fugitives in custody, were severely beaten with stones, and one of them discharged a pistol at one of the principal rioters, but missed him. The slaves were finally got to the Justices office, and discharged on the same ground as the first. They were raced off by the blacks, amidst hootings, dancings, and hurrahs, and are probably, by this time, beyond the reach of their master. We noticed that a number of the negroes were extremely anxious to raise a riot and had the decision been different, it would, probably have accrued. They must see the bad effects of such a course; or, if they do not, they will soon feel it. We cannot blame them for their sympathies for those of their race and color, but they must learn to respect the laws, or they will meet with no protection from them. They can get justice peaceably, and only peaceably, and if they attempt to outrage order and decorum they will meet with treatment they little covet. Nothing is to be gained by such acts of ferocious blackguardism, as were exhibited by some of them on Monday, and they will be made to feel it, if they will not understand it otherwise. We have no sympathy with the slave-holders—on the contrary, we are opposed to slavery form, and would rejoice to see it abolished, if it could be done peaceably and without injurious effects to the country; but we cannot, and will not sanction any outbreaks and riots by such a gang of lawless desparadoes as took active part in the row of Monday. If the leaders of that outbreak persevere in their insolence and contempt of the laws, the retribution must be on their own heads—and it will be certain. —*State Cap. Gazette.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY JUNE 15. 1842

4th OF JULY 1842.

By reference to a Card in another part of this day's Republican, it will be seen that arrangements have been made by the committee appointed for that purpose for holding a splendid MILITARY CELEBRATION in Lewistown on the approaching National Anniversary of American Independence. It is hoped by the committee and members of the Volunteer companies, that the citizens generally, will join in this celebration. The Ladies of our Borough and vicinity are particularly invited to grace the celebration with their presence. Extensive preparations will be made by the Committee of arrangements to render the celebration a pleasant and interesting one. Our friends from the country are respectfully invited to attend.

Bankruptcy.

During the past week we have had *six* notices served on us by applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, on all of which we had to pay the Postage, which amounted to over *one dollar*. Thank you gentlemen, keep your notices or pay the postage on them and we will give you no trouble about what you owe us, we are perfectly satisfied with loosing the principal of what you owe us, without adding cost for postage.

The Address.

In another column will be found an address to the Workingmen of Mifflin county read at the meeting on Saturday evening last. Owing to the geat length of the proceedings of their meeting, and the late hour at which they were received, we were unable to publish them this week, but in our next their request will be complied with.

Brigade Inspector.

At the Military Election held on Monday the 6th inst, for officers of the 1st Brigade 0th Division P. M. Capt. Daniel Eisenise was elected Brigade Inspector by a majority of TEN votes over the second highest candidate George Buchanan.

Capt. James Potter was elected Brigadier General of this Division by a large majority.

New Orleans.

This city was the scene of a most infuriated mob on the 20th ult. Three Brokers offices were entered and from $25 to $30,000 were taken out of them.

☞ RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Maine has adopted a report and resolutions in favour of the suffrage party in this State. The subject was taken up in consequence of a letter from Gov. Dorr, which was transmitted to the Maine Legislature by Governor Fairfield of that State.

Distressing Conflagration.

One of the most distressing conflagrations ever witnessed in any country took place in Hamburg. The fire raged in all its fury for upwards of 100 hours sweeping every thing before it & has laid a large portion of one of the most flourishing and wealthy German Cities in the world in ruins. There can be no calculation made of the loss of property, goods, &c. &c. The loss of lives is incalculable. In our next we will endeavour to give an account of the fiery elements.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

Charles Gunder and *Nicholas Redding*, indicted for the murder of Micheal Walter, at New Philadelphia Schuylkill co. Pa., on the 31st February last, received their trial last week, and were each sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Eeastern Penitentiary, for the term of SIX YEARS in separate and solitary confinement, at labor.

Illinois.

The Democracy of this State, has placed in nomination, the Hon. THOMAS FORD, for Governor, Judge Ford has resigned his seat on the bench to take hischance in the Election.

Military Election.

The following is the OFFICIAL vote polled for Brigade Inspector, between the two highest candidates. *Eisenbise & Buchanan* at the election held on the 6th of June.

	EISENBISE.	BUCHANAN.
McVeytown,	85	21
Lewistown,	430	59
" Vol. Bat.	75	27
Brown's Mills,	88	63
Mifflintown,	198	91
McAllisterstown,	90	35
Thompsontown,	6	36
Waterford,	80	22
Bellefonte,	2	349
Millheim,	3	110
Spring Mills,	5	127
Reberburg,	10	55
Old Fort,	4	64
Clinton,	11	18
	1087	1077
	1077	
Eisenbises maj.	10	

4th of July.

Military Celebration.

The Guards, and Artillerists will celebrate the next anniversary of our Country's freedom at 'Milliken's Grove' on the bank of the Kishacoquillas. The citizens of Lewistown and other parts of the county are respectfully invited to unite with the military in the festivities appropriate to the occasion.

The Reveille will be played at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July. A National salute will be fired, and the *Stars and Stripes* displayed at daylight.

The following will be the order of procession.

1. The Brass Field Piece,
2. The Artillerists,
3. The Ladies,
4. The Orator and Reader of the Declaration,
5. The Guards,
6. The National Flag and Guards,
7. The Citizens.

The procession will be formed at ½ past 9 o'clock A M and will move for the Grove at 10 o'clock A M.

The well known character of the Guards and Artillerists for sobriety and propriety of demeanor is a sufficient guarantee that the harmony and kindness which should ever mark each return of a day so eventful and glorious in its consequences will be strictly preserved.

R. H. M'Clintic,
William Barger,
Isaac Cole,
John Kulp,
Jos. Smith.
} Artillerists.

G. A. Dillman,
L. Bergen,
Wm. Junkins,
C. Hoover,
J. C. Wilson,
} Guards.

Committee of Arrangements.

ADDRESS,

delivered before the Workingmens meeting in this Borough on Saturday evening last.

We, the Working-men, and friends of a discriminating pro ective tarriff, of the county of Mifflin, believing that the time has come when it is necessary for the Working men of Pennsylvania, to take into consideration the condition in which they now stand in relation as well to the people of the other States, as of the people of Pennsylv'a, submit to their fellow-laborers of the several counties, the following address:

Fellow-Citizens—Every man who earns his livelihood by the labour of his hands in Pennsylvania feel the oppression of the present condition of our public affairs. The evils which now surround us, are no longer speculative and conjectural. The low price of labour; the difficulty, and, too often, the impossibility of procuring any profitable employment; the frequent visits of the Sheriff or Constable, to the dwelling of the labourer; give certain and visible proofs that the days of his prosperity and independence are rapidly passing away—and admonish him, in language stronger than words, that it is time for him to arouse himself, and to enquire why it is that in Pennsylvania, hitherto the land, of all others, in which the labourer was most liberally rewarded for his toil he is no longer able to procure a comfortable subsistance, by the most diligent application to his calling. Certain it is, that we cannot justly complain of the unkindness of Providence, or the inclemency of the seasons. We are not oppressed by a scarcity of food; nor a want of the material of raiment.—Our country abounds in all the necessary articles of human existence, even to excess—food of every description, is abundant—the wool, cotton, flax, and hemp of the United States remain unsold for want of purchasers—and not withstanding all this, the labourers of Pennsylvania find daily difficulties in providing themselves and their families with food and raiment.—Come fellow-labourer and fellow-citizens, let us reason together upon this subject; and inquire how it is, that this state of things has come to pass.

In casting our eyes abroad over the land, to look for the causes of our misfortune, the first object that arrests our attention, is, the various manufactories of the country, now either standing idle, or working only with one-fourth or one-tenth of the number of hands which they formerly employed. This we know to be the case with the principal manufacturing interest (that of Iron) in the interior of Pennsylvania.—And we are assured, as well by common report, as by the higher evidence of the Sheriff's advertisements, that in the eastern portion of the State, the workers in cotton, in wool, in leather, and in wood in all its forms, are in no better condition than are the Iron masters, and their labourers, with us.—The Working men of Pennsylvania seem to be involved every where in a common misfortune.

We believe that these misfortunes are to be, and can be traced to two principal causes —1st, The destruction of the Tariff laws of the United States, by the slave holding interest of the Southern States—And 2d the corruptions of the Banking system of the country. By the destruction of the tariff law of 1828, and the consequent excessive importations of foreign goods of all kinds our manufacturers have been compelled in measure, to cease their operations; many owners of works have been ruined—thousand of labourers have been turned out employment; and the rate of wages is rapidly coming down to the standard of European countries; and unless something speedily done to arrest the downward course of things, we must all, in a short time, be compelled to work for the same rates of wages, that are now paid in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and France. The present facilties of navigating the Ocean are so great, that a ton of Iron can be brought and is daily brought, from England, to New York, for less than four dollars; which costs ten dollars per ton, to transport a ton of Iron from most of the Iron works in Pennsylvania to New York, by the Canals and Railroads—and the cost of bringing a yard of fine cloth from Europe, to the United States, does not amount to one-fourth of a cent.

It is clear then, that without a protective tariff, our manufacturers and mechanics must work as cheap as the same kind of labourers work in Europe, or not work at all—and go without employment.—The manufacturers will be in no better condition than the mechanics, except that they will be sure of having something to eat, and will not be in danger of starving.—The grain and provisions of the United States are excluded from the markets of Europe, except in times of scarcity—and, if our manufacturers and mechanics are compelled to turn farmers, there shall be a nation of producers, without consumers—all sellers and no buyers. We look upon a rigorous protective and discriminating tariff as the only means of our salvation.

In regard to the Banking concerns of our country, we should be afraid to speak, were it not a fundamental principle of the Working men of Pennsylvania, to fear nothing when in pursuit of truth and right Justice.—The horrible corruption, the perjuries, the forgeries, the briberies, the robberies and the plundering of the Bank monopoly are so apparant, and have been often exposed, and have become so repulsive to the feelings of all honest and enlightened minds, that we shall not attempt to say upon a subject upon which every one loves his country and has not sold his independence to the importers who have ruined Pennsylvania of her honor and her credit has already made up his mind.

Communication.

Lewistown, June 7th, 18

Mr. D. C. MILLER:—

Dear Sir—

have at last condescended to notice my communication, of May 14th, and in your dated June 6th and which appeared in Gazette, you have not come far short what I had anticipated—You say you concluded not to withhold from the public statement of the facts" for fear of my *misrepresentation*" &c.

You next precipitate yourself into unavoidable contradiction, by saying that *not stated the facts* in my letter of the May, and then proceed directly to "*statement* of the facts," which consists solely in *selecting a very few* from the *many* contained in my first letter, ingeniously avoiding all *those* upon which you could not so *pleasantly* reflect—you say I "agreed to go in with you and drove of cattle in the summer of 18 sent an agent along with you, gave $2,000, and took your receipt for the that you likewise furnished $2,000 for same purpose, and that we agreed to go alike in *profit* or loss.

This is so far your "*statement of facts*," but you have *no right* to call statement as *original*; *all this* you will from my letter of May 14th! and still say I have not stated the facts."

follows that you have, either selected 'facts,' which are *not* such, or else you have proved *my statements* to be *true, choose ye.*

But you say I "have not stated the facts," then I fear that because you have copied this *false* statement and misrepresentation, that you too, will soon become known in Mifflin county—Now it distresses me to read such a "statement of facts," as you have made of it, considering the writers tongue, *never deviates from the truth*, & the "flourishes of" his pen *always* teem with consistencies.

But let us examine another pargraph of your "statement of facts."

You proceed, "the speculation proved a failure" &c. This too, is easily inferred from my letter. But now *behold the leap, the mighty leap.* The next *flourish* of your pen carries you, at *one clean jump* 'from the summer of 1839" to the time * * * "when we settled."

Now Davy, where are you, after this wonderful leap—Why sir, you have passed over all these facts of which I complain!! and now, you and I are settling in your store, where my figures can be seen without doubt. But why do you find it so convenient to *avoid all the facts* stated in my letter touching your transactions in Bank?

The reason is obvious; because they are like a nest of hornets, *always sting when they are invaded.*—You seem to distress yourself trying to prove my indebtedness to the amount of $120. This is uncalled for. I only ask you the question, how came I to *be* debtor? Now according to *your own* "statement of facts" the reason is because you gave my agent a *great part at least*, of this $120, and for this very act you ought to lose at least, that part. Who authorized you to give money to my *special agent?*

If I sent a *general agent* along with you, why did I give the cash into *your hands*, and take your receipt for the same?

You might with the same propriety have given the *whole* of that money to this agent, as to give a part, and at the same time, ask me to settle the same. If I had *refused* to settle with you, for all the monies which you paid out to my *special agent*, you would then have learned your *responsibility.* This is as it *should* have been, but not as it *is.* I have acted the *fool* and you have acted the *tyrant.*

I have now noticed your "statement of the facts," and from *beginning* to *end*, I say they are not *original*, you have taken them from my letter with so little variation that you are not entitled to credit yourself even with *improvement.*

But I have yet to learn wherein I have made a *mistatement*—You agree with me in all the facts which you are pleased to *notice* and those which you do not notice, you know would sting if you approached or disturbed them. Now, if you desire it, I will inform you where *proof* of those facts of which I *complain*, and to which you have not *whispered* a *single breath* in your letter, can be procured—and I *now* inform you, that the sources of this proof will be from persons, whose "tongues" *will be* a "scandal" upon your *veracity*, and the flourishes which have fallen from "your pen" in your letter of the 6th June, will be fully known in 'Mifflin County."

I come now to examine a paragraph in your letter, which I would indeed have gladly avoided but for the *uncouth* manner in which you leave the "statements of the facts' and proceed to such a palpable perversion of what you term, "*abuse of that friendship.*"

I am sorry you had not received my letter of June 5th, before you replied to mine of May 14th as in the former, I cautioned you *not* to expose *yourself*, but in the said paragraph above you have furnished the *efficient means*, and thus you have drawn me into the unpleasant predicament of *exposing* your "*abuse of that friendship*," or otherwise to suffer you to pass off with a *blind insinuation* as though *I* had abused *your friendship.* I have a memorandum, of what *cash* I have paid for your "*Friendship*," since May 22d 1839 and *two* items together amount to $18 00 the first is the $10 which was withheld by a certain attorney in this town for collecting a note against you, of which mention is made in my letter of May 14th and which you afterwards promised to pay, but have never yet *done so*—though I confess you *did* pay the note itself *like a little man*, notwithstanding you found it necessary a short time before you *gave* the note, in order to prop your own credit, and injure mine a little, to tell the Bank that *you did not owe me one cent.*

Now such a twistification of "facts" from a gentlemen whose "tongue is" "scandal" in Mifflin county, and the flourishes of whose pen *are* believed, by those who know you, I leave to find their own quiet grave, without further comment.

But I introduced a *gentleman* near two years ago who was in great need of some three or four hundred dollars on loan for a few days, to a *man* in this town who is ever ready to accommodate any *real gentleman* in such need and succeeded in obtaining the necessary sum for which the *gentleman* gave a note, signed Miller, Reed & Co.

But for this *introduction* I paid $8 the percentage charged by the Attorney who collected it as a matter of courtesy, in order to prevent my friend from suffering a loss, which I considered myself in honor bound to do.

You have at length, as I am informed paid the debt and interest of which I am glad to hear, and happy in justice to yourself to confess. I think this is an additional instance of "*abuse of friendship*" and the exact amount of abuse in these two instances named, is, as stated above $18 00 *cash* besides "abuse of friendship" to no small amount.

Now on the "*abuse of friendship*" account I shall insist that you subtract this $18 and when you present the bill the second time to me you will oblige me by sending a few particulars, at least *some of the most prominent*, wherein you have suffered to such an extreme as you indicate.

But again you 'have exerted' yourself 'to be' my 'friend.' For goodness sake, do not in future make any further exertions, if I must pay 8 or 10 dollars for every effort; times are quite too hard at present to pay such prices for introducing gentleman to strangers. And I ask, how many such friends would it take, to make a man of very small fortune 'insolvent?' and compel him to resort to 'peddling' or any other laborious business, to enable him to earn an honest living? I advise you to read attentively what I peddle, (*the Cottage Bible*) until you are better prepared *to state facts* than you were on the 6th inst. But after all you have sustained yourself quite as well as I expected, you will see in my letter of June 5th which was not published when you wrote your '*newspaper quibble*' of June 6th that I predicted just such an *evasive reply.*

I think you have taken the wrong course to get out of the difficulty, and I think a few more such plunges head long and you will *never* get out

David, don't destroy *another* to save yourself (*in Bank credit*) when you, *yourself* are the delinquent; that's not the doctrine contained in the books I peddle, and again, don't suffer a friend to pay $8 and $10 at a pull' on your account and then make such loud talk about 'abuse of friendship.'

I say again, David, *that's wrong.* Try a new and commendable course, and I will forgive all past offences.

yours truly,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

LEGISLATIVE SYNOPSIS.

Yesterday being the day for the meeting of the Legislature, pursuant to adjournment at nine o'clock the Speaker called the Senate to order, and a quorum being present, the journal of *April* 5th was read, and a number of petitions, memorials and remonstrances wre presented by Messrs. Fleming, Penniman, Stewart, Plumer, Maclay, Darsie, Headley, Farrelly and Strohm, Speaker, when

Mr. Fegely read in his place a bill to reperl the law changing the time of holding the courts in Berks county.

Mr. Sullivan also read a bill for the incorporation of a company to make an artificial road from Butler to New Castle.

Mr. Gratz offered a resolution calling upon the Governor for information as to whether any subscriptions had been made by the banks or not since the 6th of January last, to the loan authorized by the 4th of May 1841, and if so the names of the banks and the amount of each subscription.

The resolution from the House, authorizing the Canal Commissioners to discharge all officers on the unfinished lines of Canal, except two superintendents, passed a second reading and on motion of Mr. Farrelly, was then referred to the committee on internal improvements.

The bill authorising the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation on the Allegheny river, was taken up in committee, and passed through its several readings, when the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives met at nine o'clock.

Mr. Royer, a representative elected from the counties of Somerset and Cambria, (who had been laboring under a severe indisposition during the whole of the regular session) appeared was qualified and took his seat.

Petitions and remonstrances were presented by Messrs Karns, Marchand, Futhey, Elton, Correy, Lowry, Andrews, Pennel, Boone, McWilliams, Hill, Ebaugh, Beeler, and Montgomery, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Bonsall offered a joint resolution authorizing the commissioners of Philadelphia county, to borrow a sum not exceeding $50-000 for twelve months, in anticipation of the revenue of 1842, which passed three several readings.

Mr. Roumfort gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, compelling the accepting banks of this commonwealth to redeem their relief notes in specie.

Mr. Elton gave notice that he would, on Monday, introduce a bill for taxing salaries.

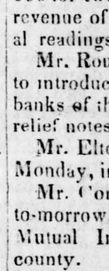
Mr. Correy gave notice that he would on to-morrow, introduce a bill relative to the Mutual Insurance Company of Chester county.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution requiring the assignees of banks to receive in payment of debts due to such institutions, notes which had been issued by them. During the consideration of the first section, Mr. Sharswood moved its postponement for the present, but afterwards withdrew the motion and asked its reference to the committee on the judiciary, which was agreed to.

Mr. Roumfourt offered a resolution fixing the standing hour for the meeting of the house during the extra session at eight o'clock—the house to adjourn at two o'clock, P. M. and dispense with afternoon sessions. Sundry amendments to the resolution were offered, and the resolution finally passed fixing the time at nine o'clock, and dispensing with afternoon sessions for one week.

The house then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.—*Reporter.*

Military Meeting.



A meeting of the Lewistown Guards will be held in the Court House on Saturday evening next at the ringing of the bell. for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the 4th of July celebration.

It is requested that every member of the company be in attendance as there will be business of importance laid before the company on that occasion.

There will be a court of appeal held at the same time and place for the last three days training.

By order of the Capt.
J. GIVLER, O S.

Apprentices Literary Soccity.

At a meeting of the 'Apprentices Literary Soiciety,' held in the Court House on Saturday evening, the 11th inst. the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing six months:—

President—H. J. WALTERS,
Vice President—P. MURRAY,
Rec. Sec'ty—*I. W. Wiley.*
Cor. Sec'ty,—*J. P. Thompson.*
Treasurer—C. C. *Spotswood,*
Librarian—*James S. Shaw.*
Ass't. Librarian—*N. B. Selheimer.*

The following persons were appointed a Donation Committee for the next three months.

Harper Wilson, Magil Burns, Jacob Hildebrand.

Persons desirous of aiding this Institution, which is now permanently established, by a donation of either books or money, are requested to do so through either of the above named individuals.

On motion the Society then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, 18th inst.

By order,
I. W. WILEY—Rec. Sec'ty.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Kennedy JOHN JACOB APPLEBAGH. M. D. of this place to Miss MARY MATILDA, daughter of Capt. Henry King of Philadelphia, Pa.

[Accompanying the above notice we were favoured with a bountiful supply of the wedding cake, for which we return the donors our sincere thanks. From the kind recollection of the PRINTER, in the hour of festivity we are assured that they deserve to be successful in the pursuit of happiness, and as printers wishes are worth something in such cases, we wish "the happy pair" the fulfilment of their fondest anticipations. May life be to them, one continual honey-moon, may their's be all the joys that spring from wedded love—"sole bliss of Eden that survived the fall."]

On Tuesday, May 31st ult., by the Rev J. S. Woods, Mr. WILLIAM GILSON of Derry township, to Miss ELLEN YOUNG of Lewistown.

On Thursday, June 9th by the Rev. Samuel P. Lilley, Dr. JAMES SMITH of Lewistown, to Miss ELIZABETH COULTER, of Oliver township Mifflin co. Pa.

By the same at the same time, Mr. GEORGE McVEY, to Miss CATHARINE SWAGGART, all of Oliver township Mifflin co. Pa.

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. James Nurse, Mr. PERRY W. McDOWELL, to Miss CATHARINE CONLEY, all of Armagh township Mifflin co.

Obituary

In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

In the Borough of Harrisburg on Saturday week last, Mrs. FRANCES ANNE, consort of Henry Buehler, Esq., and daughter of the Hon. Alexander Mahon.

A CHANCE.

☞Wanted $1200 Lewistown Bank notes for one year, for which a premium of 3 per cent will be given, and the very best security—Apply to D McClure.
June 14, 1842.

ATTENTION
Artillerists!

You will parade in front of Adam Greer's Hotel, on Monday, the fourth day of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M, in summer uniform, each member provided with eighteen rounds of blank cartridge, arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested, precisely at the appointed hour.

By order of the Captain.
W. H. IRWIN, O. S.
Lewistown, June 15, 1842.

ATTENTION
GUARDS!

You will assemble on your usual ground of parade on Monday, July 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., each member provided with 18 rounds of blank cartridge, arms and accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Captain,
J. GIVLER, O. S.
Lewistown, June 15, 1842.

LOOK HERE!
Canal Boat for sale.

Will be sold on moderate terms, a large open boat in good order, capable of carrying 60 tons burthen. The boat can be seen at any time by calling at Isaac Sides wharf along side of his board yard on the east side of the Kishacoquillas, Lewistown.

ISAAC SIDES
June 14, 1842.

House and Lot for sale.

Situated on Valley street in the borough of Lewistown adjoining lots of John Levy and Samuel Hopper, formerly owned and now occupied by Joseph Alexander.

This property is pleasantly situated with a good stable and other buildings thereon erected; also an excellent well of water, within the same, standing in front of the house.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Kishacoquillas Valley, or to Joseph Alexander on the premises.

Silas Alexander.
June 14, 1842.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel S Jones, two doors west of *Mrs.* Elliott's Temperance Hotel, and directly opposite Frederick Schartz's Hotel where he intends carrying on the

Clock, Watchmaking and Jewelry Business

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by doing his work in a workmanlike manner to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

**French Ebony Time Peices,
Gold and Silver Levers,
English quartier and Patent Vertical Watches,
Gold and Silver Everpointed Patent Pencils,
Miniature Frames,**

Gold Fob and Guard Chains, Gold Seals, a general assortment of Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Inamalled Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Snapps, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Salt Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Gillotts Steel Pens, Guard Chains, Ear Rings, Necklaces, Silver and Steel Spectacles, a general assortment of Spectacle glasses and cases, Powder Flasks, and a first rate assortment of Rogers Penn Knives, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms to suit the times. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well by giving me a call.

M. BUOY.
Lewistown, June 14, 1842.

Estate of Philip Stroup late of the *Borough of Lewistown Mifflin co. dec'd.*

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the above estate, have been granted to the subscriber, Therefore all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to

GEO. DAVIS, Adm'r.
of said dec'd

June 14th, 1842.

E W
LEWITOWN CABANET WARE ROOM,
CHRISTIAN HOOVER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens Lewistown and its vicinity; that he has commenced the Cabinet Manufactory in all it various branches in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Federick Halliday a few doors west of the Court House on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns and made in the best manner, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

ALSO,

FRENCH Bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices. C. H.
Lewistown, May 10th 1842.

Notice to Collectors.

The Collectors of the several townships and borough, must pay up their duplicates as there is money wanted for county purposes, and the State Treasurer has given us notice that money's due the Commonwealth must be paid up immediately. The Commissioners have ordered me to notify immediately and if not attended to, I must follow it up with the most rigid enforcements.

By order of the Commisioners.
L. HOOVER, Treasurer.
June, 5, 1842.

Estate of James Robison dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of James Robison, late of the borough of Lewistown, in the County of Mifflin, deceased, have been granted to David McClure and David Candor, who reside in the said borough of Lewistown.

All persons, therefore, having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to them without delay. And those indebted to the estate aforesaid are also requested to make payment to the said administrators.

DAVID M'CLURE, } Adm'rs. *Cum*
DAVID CANDOR, } *testamento annexo*

Lewistown June the 7th 1842.

Hardware! Hardware!
Great Inducements to Country Merchants.

The subscriber having concluded to do an entire CASH business, offers for sale his large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails and Cutlery lower than it was ever bought for in Philadadelphia. The following will give you some idea of the prices that I am determined to sell at,—

6 inch Carpenters Patent Rim Locks from $12 to	$14	per doz
6 inch Brass Striker	6 50	"
Newton Darling Grass Scythes	10	"
Newburns " "	9	"
Hay Forks, solid cap ferrule	5	"
Cast Steel long handle shovels	7	"
Cumberland or Reading nails	4 62½	keg
Phœnix or Juniata "	4 44	"
Other makers "	4 31	"

I will sell any articles in my line from 20 to 25 per cent lower than can be bought for on credit. Call on me—examine my goods—get a list of my prices, compare them with the prices of other stores, and ascertain for yourselves where you can buy the cheapest.

HENRY L. ELDER, Importer,
493 Market st. above 13th north side.
May 25, 1842. 6 mo.

NOTICE
To Venders of Merchandise

LIST of names of persons engaged in selling or vending of Goods, *Wares* Merchandise, Commodities or effects of whatsoever kind or nature," residing and doing business within the county of Mifflin.

Names of Persons selling or vending.	Residence.	with or without Liquor.	Annual sales.	Class.	Rate of License.
J. & J. Milliken,	Lewistown.	No Liquor.	$20,000	9	$25 00
Kennedy & Porter,	do	Liquor.	7,000	13	15 00
William Marks,	do	do	8,000	13	15 00
Patterson & Horner,	do	No Liquor,	10,000	12	12 50
John A. Sterrett.	do	do	8,000	13	10 50
M'Cay & Cogley,	do	do	4,000	14	7 00
Francis McClure,	do	do	7,000	13	10 00
Charles Ritz,	do	do	8,000	13	10 00
Sterrett & Potter,	do	do	20,000	10	20 00
Lewis T Watson,	do	do	20,000	10	20 00
James Parker,	do	do	15,000	11	15 00
David Hammaker,	do	Liquor.	4,000	14	17 50
M. Murry,	do	No Liquor,	5,000	13	10 00
George W Stewart,	do	Liquor,	3,000	14	10 50
William Ketler,	do	No Liquor,	2,000	14	7 00
Thomas Stewart,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
G & A Blymyer,	do	do	7,000	13	10 00
J I McCoy, Domestic,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Moses Montgomery, do	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Jacob Everich do	do	do	2,000	14	3 50
Henry Leibert, do	do	do	2,000	14	3 50
Francis McCoy,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Isaac Sides, domestic,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Ezekiel Jackson, do	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
J. Criswell & Sons,	Oliver,	do	25,000	10	25 00
Steel & Lusk,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
S & C Criswell,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
William Hardy,	do	Liquor,	6,000	13	10 00
Wakefield & Strode,	do	No Liquor,	2,500	14	7 00
John L Ickes.	do	do	2,500	14	7 00
G W Brehman & Co.	do	Liquor,	10 000	12	18 75
J Walters,	do	No Liquor,	3,000	14	7 00
McVey & Smith	do	do	3,000	14	7 00
Elijah Davis,	do	Liquor,	4,000	14	10 50
Elizabeth Gillespie,	do	do	3,000	14	7 00
J & J Potter & Co.	Brown,	do	10,000	12	18 75
D C Miller,	do	do	5,000	13	15 00
Hugh Moran,	Union	do	10,000	12	18 75
J A Bell,	do	do	7,000	13	15 00
D Overholser,	do	do	12,000	12	18 75
Geo. Patton	Menno,	do	6,000	13	15 00
J Hemphill,	do	do	6,000	13	15 00
W T Bell,	do	do	6,000	13	15 00
Patton & Sigler	do	do	6,000	13	15 00
P Strouse & Co.	Wayne,	No Liquor,	1,200	12	12 50
Joshu Purcell,	do	do	5,000	13	1 000
John W Smith,	do	Liquor,	2,000	14	1 000
George M'Laughlin,	do	do	2,000	14	10 50
W & T Reed,	Armagh,	No Liquor,	8,000	13	10 00
Samuel Thompson,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
Landis & Watt,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
Z Locke,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
Henry Rohrer,	do	do	1,000	14	7 00
S P Lilley,	Decatur,	do	3,000	14	7 00

The within and the foregoing classification of names of persons engaged in the selling or vending of goods &c &c executed pursuant to act of Assembly of 1841—And ordeaed that the hours between 2 and 4 o'clock P M of Tuesday the 2d day of August next be and the same are hereby assigned for all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the aforesaid classification to appear if they think proper before the undersigned at the Commissioners office at Lewistown and show the amount of their annual sales the previous year otherwise said classification will be final.

J. CRISWELL, } *Associate*
SAM'L. P. LILLEY, } *Judges,*
ROB'T. McKEE, } *Commissioners*
HENRY LEATOR, } *for the*
JAS. BRISBIN, } *County of Mifflin.*

NOTE. The Constables of the several townships and Boroughs within the county of Mifflin are particularly requested to REPORT to the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county on the 1st Monday of August next the names of all persons engaged as aforesaid not enumerated in the foregoing list. Also the names of all persons in said list who since the foregoing classification have discontinued doing business and also of all changes if any of firms in order that said list may be made as perfect as possible.

Lewistown May 17, 1842.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply of seasonable Dry Goods which he is prepared to sell at prices fully in accordance with the times. Also, Groceries, Hardware, China and Queensware, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. Call and examine the goods and if you are not satisfied that they are as cheap if not cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere, there will be no grumbling about having to exhibit goods.

Be sure to call
T. STEWART.
Lewistown May 30, 1842. tf.

Penmanship.
W. J. KEIGLY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, that he intends opening a

WRITING SCHOOL

in this Borough, if liberal encouragement be extended to him—as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Fifteen Lessions for $2 50.

May 29th, 1842.

Estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver tp. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

DAVID HARTZLER,
JOSEPH KING, Adm'rs.
May 4, 1842.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Common Pleas held in and for the County of Mifflin on the 8th day of April 1842, the petition of Richard Miles trustee of Andrew Junkin an insolvent debtor praying to be discharged from his said trust was presented to said court—Whereupon the Court directed notice of said application to be given for three successive weeks in one newspaper printed in Mifflin county, of which all persons interested will take notice.

J. R. McDOWELL, Prot'y,
May 27, 1842.

Executors Notice.

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Burkholder, late of Derry township Mifflin co. deceased—notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment immediately to John Burkholder residing in the township of Decatur or to Ephriam Banks residing in the Borough of Lewistown, and request all persons having demands against the estate of the said decedent to present the same to either of the above named executors properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN BURKHOLDER,
EPHRIAM BANKS, Ex'rs.
of said dec'd.
May 23, 1842.

Estate of James Eager, late of *the Borough of Lewistown Mifflin Co. deceased.*

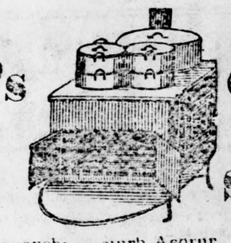
Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the above estate, have been granted to the subscriber. Therefore all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay, to

DAVID W. McCORMICK,
Adm'r. of said dec'd.
May 17, 1842.

Auditors Notice.

All persons interested in the Guardianship account of Jonathan J Cunningham, guardian of the minor children and heirs of Hugh Beaty late of Wayne township dec'd are hereby notified that I have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin County, auditor to marshall the assets of the account of the said guardian and pass upon the exceptions filed to his said account, and make report according to law, and that I will meet at the house of Adam Greer in the Borough of Lewistown in said county, on Thursday the 30th day of June next to discharge the duties of my said appointment &c., all persons are hereby required to present their claims before me on the day mentioned for meeting as such auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.

Henry Kulp.
May 23, 1842.

Hathaway's  Cooking HOT AIR STOVES

This cel brated tove is now manufactu - -cturb Acerur. Long. in Lewistown, Pa., which he will endeavor at all times to keep on hand ready for use, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, *Middle* size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small familes.

There uartnever has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the Fonfva vto age that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking esamqual farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in onind a eiti which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger as Crbe obordeuking & Baking than any other toli that has form rly been used.

Ε spyily rwaddressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at his ə tadAeth oSunctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841. MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommned them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841 JAMES TURNER.

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long. Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in use in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown. Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewistown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further. that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who want a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842, D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842. SAMUEL LAMON

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure gent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent; and our ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

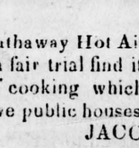
North St between Coates and Brown st.

Estate of Solomon Peacht dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Administrative upon the estate of said dec'd., late of Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

WILLIAM A. PEACHT. Adm'r.
Oliver tp. April, 20, 1842.

CHAIRS.



The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion sea for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.
Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusvirght o building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHIG MACHINE,

for *Mifflin* county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.
Lewistown, July 28, 1841

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors abova J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

MVeytowc Fncuadry. AND MACHINE

The proprietors having recently erected, have now in full operation their Foundry, Machine, Blacksmith and Pattern shops, respectively, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They manufacture Steam Engines for any purpose they may be applied to—also, every kind of *M*achinery for Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and Turning Laths of all kinds.

They do all kinds of turning in Brass and on.

They manufacture all kind of ploughs, and do all kinds of Blacksmithing, including heavy forgings in their Foundry, castings are made both of *B*rass and Iron, and in their Pattern shop every description of *P*atterns is made at the shortest notice.

Having to ɯoɹʞ ɐqoʌɐ ɐɥonconcentrated, the subscribers are prepared to execute orders for work, with despatch and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner unsurpassed for neatness, accuracy and excellence of finish.

ROSS & PRICE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Steam Engine of two horse power with a vertical boiler, formerly used in their establishment which having extended, is is not of sufficient power to drive their machinery. R. P.

McVeytown, Nov. 3, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

We have tried Doctor Joseph Priestly *P*eters' Vegetable *P*ills, ad have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilhous medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.

New York Examiner.

Mere than ten millions of boxes of these truly valuable Antibillious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January eigteen hundred and thirty five.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they were induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to try a Box of Peters' Pills.

They are in use as a family medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Mothers prefer administering them to their children. on account of their mildness and certainty of operation.

For elderly persons they are found to be the most comfortable Antibillious Medicine ever taken.

Females generally prefer them, on account of their leaving the bowels perfectly free from costiveness.

A fresh supply of these Valuable Pills jus received by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
Enquire for Dr. Peters Vegetable ntibi ous Pills.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes, ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin ounty.

Dr. Charles Reinhold.

(A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN)

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Lewistown, and may at all times be found at his residence in market street opposite Captain D. Eisenbises, unless absent on professional business. He wishes hat especially those persons may pay attension to this notice, who are afflicted with hronic diseases and are given up, or pronounced ncurable by Allopathic or old hchool Physicians; that he professes to cure all kinds of diseases, which in their nature are aurable, in a very mild and safe way, without crong or injurious medicine.

There are many persons in this neighborood, who are diseased with

Gout, Rheumatism, and Tetter

he has made therefore particular arrangh ments by means of bathing, to cure them ens irely.

Besides he mentioned the follwing chrono diseases which ne has cured witgreat h cess in this neighborhood; viz: iver o o plaints, *B*reast complaints, consumptive ses, Coughs, Sickheadache, diseases of thh eyes, Dyspepsia, Piles, old sores, Greentsick ness, Wasting of infants, Histeria, Menstrua obstructions, scrophulous diseases etc.

The medicines are taken in a very small quantity and are not disagreeable to the taste.

All persons who wishes to consult me, shall have perfect satisfaction respecting to their cases.

Charges reasonable.

☞ In the majority of acute diseases, (incluo ding all kinds of fevers) he cures often in as many hours or days as the old medicine requires days or weeks, and *in* many cases, where the latter can do absolutely nothing, homoeopathia performs a prompt cure.—An immense advantage by the treatment of Homoeopathia, that the patient is spared the period of convalescence in acute diseases, because, not having been exhausted by medicines, he passes immediately from the state of disease to that of health, to the regular exercise of his functions.

Lewistown, Oct 26,

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or chest etc. etc.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the reatest medicine in the known world. He as witnessed their effects on several others nd always with the happiest results. He ays so great a remedy through the blessing cDivine *P*rovidence, should be the commoea perty of all, and in every family on eofthe earth

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond, of this city ghh few to a lady, a friend of his. who had beenh hven up by her physician and friends in the last stage of the consumption. The first *L*ozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; nd through the blessing of God they restored ⁊ to perfect health.

Mr. James W. Hale, No 5 Tontine Buildings, Wall st., gave some to a friend who had not enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough, as almost to take away nis life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well alnight. He had tried every thing he heard of nd nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from anuntimely grave.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a hard tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to pefect health. *He* says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to entirely eradicate the most distressing one.

Just received by John A. Sterrett. only agent for Lewistown.

☞ Price only 25 cents per box.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fliegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c, of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX

This Medicine is now in general use in nelarly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There s not the least doubt but it has saved the ives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure of Lewistown.

DR. SWAYNES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whoopin Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug At first you complain of having a Col., which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invalnable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

J.J APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residnce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absenton duty.

May 5th 1841.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues o this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, tha they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet bee used in America. If every family could be come acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian *P*ills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 65 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN *Vegetable Extracts compose the* RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *R*emedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., *R*ochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *A*gent for the State of Pennsylvania.

•••For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second *M*onday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry, Geometry,	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing, each	$10 00
Embroidery.	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March 8th 1842.

To the Ladies.

MRS. FOSSELMAN.

Having in some measure regained her health, would now most respectfully inform her former customers and friends. that she has again opened her

Millinary Business

in all its various branches, and solicits the patronage of her former customers, assuring them that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. She presents her thanks for past favors so liberally bestowed.

N. B. Five or six young Misses will be employed in the usual branch of the business as above, if they can come well recommended.

November 17, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretures, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line. will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

PUMPS, PUMPS

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity that he is now prepared to put down pumps for raising water for supplying cities, Villages and Factories for drawing water wells, cisterns and springs into houses for deep wells and any other purpose for which a pump can be used, made to order of any size required, warranted to throw more water with the same power, more easily kept in order, and less expensive than any other kind, these pumps are of Iron or Brass, are of great strength and superior to any other in consequence of their constructions being such that a mechanic is not required to keep them in order and they may be so placed as not to be liable to frost. Lead and Iron pipes laid to convey water from springs to farm houses. water closets &c.

Garden Engines made to order.

THOMAS E. SMITH. Plumber,

Mr. Thos. E Smith has put down a pump for me at my farm in Derry township which is highly satisfactory to me, and having full confidence in Mr. Smiths capacity as a Plumber I can confidently recommend him to all persons having work in his line of business.

JAMES BURNS.

Lewistown March 10th 1842.

We the undersigned have examined the pump lately put down for James Burns Esq and believe it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and that it will answer well the use for which it was put down.

D. R. Reynolds, Joshua Morrison,
Adam Greer, T. Stewart,
Cha's. Stratford, S.S. Jones,

J. HANADEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfuily informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers f produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

The Estate of Crawford Kyle,

late of Brown Township Mifflin co, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Crawford Kyle dec'd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate that they are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Kyle jr. one of the executors of the said deceased. at his residence in Brown township aforesaid or Ephraim Banks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown in the county aforesaid, and all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present them to either of the said Executors rightly authenticated for settlement. without delay.

Joseph Kyle jr. } Ex'rs.
Ephraim Banks' }

March 22. 1842.

Boots and Shoes REPAIRED!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens o. Lewistown and its vicinity that he will repair boots and shoes in the best and most substantial manner and in the shortest notice, if called on at his residence a few doors west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.

E. BALL.

February, 2 1842

BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.